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CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL, AND SHIPPIGN LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1563.

號八月六年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1868.

MAIL.

a Wharf.—EC, on Pedder's Wharf
Woo loong side.

Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Shanghai	
Swatow, &c.	
Callao	Early
Nagasaki	Immediate
San Francisco	
San Francisco	Immediate
Foochow	
Yokohama	
Saigon	
San Francisco	Early
Nicolaieffsk	
Puget Sound	Immediate
San Francisco	Early

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STRAKER, 30,
Carrill Hill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. PATES HENDY & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—Swatow, Drown & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Fouchow, THOMPSON &
Co. Shanghai, H. FOOC & Co. Ma-
nado, G. B. COOPER & Co.

Shipping Reports.

The North German brig *Vanga*, from Berger, reports the first of passage had bad weather, wind N.W. to S.W., which lasted for nearly two months; crossed the Equator on 13th Feb., in long. 20° W.; passed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 16th March, in lat. 30° 30' S.; made Christmas Island on 19th April and Java head on the 20th; passed Anjer on 2nd May, up China sea had light variable winds until arrival in Hongkong 7th June, 174 days out. Off Sunda Straits spoke the German barque *Dr. Petersen* from Cardiff bound to Hongkong, 148 days out.

Arrivals.

June 6. John Banfield, British barque 522, Bastian, Cardiff, Nov. 23, 1867 tons Coal.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
June 6. Hermann & Emma, N. German ship, 702, Laersen, Hamburg, Dec. 9, General.—W. P. PURSTAU, & CO.
June 6. Warstei, British brig, 216, Farnley, Auckland, April 10, Timber and Copper.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
June 6. Clan Alpine, Brit. steamer, 949, Hutchison, Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, May 21, 28 and 31, 1868 chd. Oilum, 262 bales Cotton.—J. MATTHESON & CO.
June 7. Mandarina, Span. barque, 407, Lars, Manila, May 27, General.—REMBES & CO.
June 7. Er King, Brit. steamer, 1044, Phu, S. I. General.—A. HEARD & CO.
June 7. Dunmail, British ship, 771, Thompson, London, Feb. 8, General.—GILMAN & CO.
June 7. Vanga, N. German Brig, 246, Gonne, Berger, Dec. 15, General.—SIEGMUND & CO.
June 7. Katinka, Sianess brig, 250, Ravenhill, Bangkok, May 10, General.—CHIEN.
June 7. Maria Luisa, Spanish barque, 361, Areeta, Manila, May 26, General—Captain.
June 7. Diomed, Brit. steamer, 1280, Croomton, Liverpool Mar. 27, Mauritius May 11, Penang May 27, Singapore May 31 at 2 P.M.—PURSTAU & CO.

Departures.

June 7. Uzura, for East Coast, 7. Meridian, for Saigon.
7. Eagle, for Whampoa.
7. Flying Duck, for Shanghai.
7. J. L. Dinnick, for San Francisco.
7. Piscataqua, for the North.

Passenger.

For Waverley, Messrs. John Lawson, and Edward Rogers.
For Katinka, 13 Chinese.
For Hermann & Emma, Mr. Kaufer.
For Clan Alpine, Messrs. W. Bourne, J. J. Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, and 250 Chinese.
For Diomed, for Japan, Mr. Arnold, and M. Huot; for Hongkong, Messrs. Brandy, nurse and two children, Capt. Thompson, V. Matthei, Miss Clara Miller and Mrs. Josephine Matthei, and about 170 Chinese deck passengers.
For Er King, Mr. Perry, 38 Chinese and 3 deck.

Shipping Reports.

The British barque John Banfield, from Cardiff, reports fine weather and light winds; crossed the Equator on 29th Dec., in long. 22.50 W.; passed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 2nd Feb., in Lat. 39.11 S.; made St. Paul's Island on 23rd Feb., Laiback passage on 18th Mar., Maccassar Strait on 9th April, and Bassein Straits on 15th May; from thence to China Sea had light winds and calms till arrival in Hongkong on 6th June, 195 days out. In Straits of Maccassar spoke the Spanish barque *Jesuita*, from Liverpool bound to Manila, 200 days out; on same day, spoke the Spanish ship *Honor*, from Callao bound to Manila, 156 days out; off Laiback spoke the Spanish barque *Aurora*, from London bound to Manila, 124 days out; and off Laiback spoke the American ship *Horatio*, from New York bound to Shanghai, 123 days out.

The British ship *Dunmail*, from London, reports fine weather; crossed the Equator on March 5th in long. 20° W.; passed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 4th April in lat. 42° S.; made Java head 30th April, and Anjer 11th May, left Anjer on 12th, up China sea had light wind and calms till 6th June, then had steady E. wind until arrival in Hongkong on 7th June, 119 days out. On May 27th spoke the British ship *Coral*, from London bound to Shanghai in lat. 7.31 N. long. 108.20 E.

The Spanish barque *Maria Luisa*, from Manila, reports fine weather and light winds and calms nearly all the passage. On 4th June, in lat. 10.37 N. long. 116° E. spoke the Prussian brig *Catherina*, from Cronstadt bound to Amoor River; left in same day from Cronstadt the barque *Catena* and barque *Saga*, all bound to Amoor River; all these vessels passed Anjer on 26th April.

The Siamese brig *Katinka*, from Bangkok, reports the first part of passage had light winds and calms till lat. 10° N. long. 114° E., then had wind from E.N.E. until arrival.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE MCKRILL, SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm for pro-
curement from this date.

COARE, LIND & CO.

Caution, June 4, 1868.

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Notices to Consignees.

S.S. "LIGHTNING," from CALCUTTA, ONSIGNNEES of Opium are hereby informed that the same will be landed and stored in the Godowns of Messrs Dent & Co., and will be ready for delivery on and after the 9th instant. The Opium is stored at Vessel's expense, but at shipper's risk. All Opium not taken delivery of before 14th instant, will be charged godown rent at the rate of \$1 per chest per month.

Consignees of other cargo are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

"WINDWARD," from NEW YORK.

CONSIGNNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Those having the option of delivery at this or Shanghai are requested to state at once, at which port delivery will be taken. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

M. R. R. A. H. TOLLIUS GLOECKKAMP, being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per proscriptio.

REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—WE have established Mr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM as our Agent in Amoy and all business addressed to his care comes under our control.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—M. R. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per proscriptio, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1868.

J. MCDONALD & Co.,

Shipwrights.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD E. PAIR in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. W. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

BOSSMAN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—I HAVE this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style of VAN OORDT & Co.

(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.—I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent under the style of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

Foochow, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.—I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Storekeeper and Commission Agent.

JAMES EDWARDS.

89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR RYLEY HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. LEADNARD NISSEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.

The business will in future be conducted under the style and Firm of ROBERTSON & Co.

in which Mr. PETER GARRET has been admitted a Partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON.

Ningpo, May 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR FERNAND NISSEN and MR HENRICH HOFFMANN have been authorized to sign our Firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

NOTICE.—I COM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAVAGE will undertake the business of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,

Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chap. Min.,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Foochow,

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.—FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.—

M Y Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style of Firm of J. S. HOOK.

J. S. HOOK.

Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.—

W. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET,
From 1st July.

N 10, Shelley Street, Gas and Water

laid on. Apply to

THOS. HOWARD,

Staunton Street.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

TO LET.

4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,

East Point Godown.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

TO LET.

THE whole of the Second Floor now occupied by the Undersigned, situated at Pedder's Wharf, comprising Dining Room and Pantry and fifteen Bed Rooms.

Also

One half of the First Floor suitable for Offices.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

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Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

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GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

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J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

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J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chap. Min.,

Pagoda Anchorage,

Foochow,

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

For Sale

JUST ARRIVED.

100 CASES CL. RET, St. Estephie, \$5

per dozen.

Chateau Margaux Dessert CLARET, No.

1, \$12.

Chateau Margaux Dessert CLARET, No.

2, \$9.

CLARETS, superior quality in wood

case, 46 gallons, \$45.

30s.

MEDOC, a light breakfast CLARET,

bottled by ourselves in Hongkong,

each bottle bearing a Seal with the

word "Made," \$4 per dozen.

NOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 8th June, 1868.
—Patna, New, ... \$658²
Old, —
Benares, New, ... 641¹
Malwa, ... 665
—BOMBAY, ... 171 a 221²
CALCUTTA, ... 17 a 204²

Exchange.

months' sight, ... 4/6
3 days' sight, ... 4/6 a 4/6²
3 days' sight, Rs. 225
2 days' sight, Rs. 221²
3 days' sight, Bank, Rs. 721²
17 dwt., B., 11¹ per cent pre.
... 92 per cent pre.
... 2 a 75 per cent pre.
... 24.75 per cent
... 23.40
sovereigns, ... 4.75
in Sovereigns, ... 4.70
10
soa dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.
do. New, 8 per cent pm.
Bank Shares, Old, 22 per cent pm.
do. New, 43 per cent pm.
Stock Shares, ... 20 nominal

Temperature.

HOKKOKO, 8th June, 1868.
9 A.M. 3 P.M.
20.004 20.002
Thermometer, 83 84
84.0 90.0
70.0 81.0
8. Mys., — 91.0
8. Mys., — 70.0
8. Mys., — 138
on Grace, — 74.0 —
Rainbow (iron), 0.00 —
" above, 0.00 —
N.E. S.E.
1 1
2 2
3 2
Fine. Fine.

THE CHINA MAIL.

LONG, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS
every of gold in the neighbourhoodwhich may be got and recognized
the diggings on the part of the
Chinese.

View of the known effects of
"fever" upon the citizens of all
nations, the utter incapacity of
so to carry out without foreign
regulations they may choose to
the fact that the only effect of
the disease in the way of per-
mitting either would be to de-
cide and unduly increase the
of law-defying foreigners who
or there, it becomes a serious
consideration whether it would
be to tacitly permit British sub-
jects to the gold fields as they see fit.
opportunity is here afforded for
testing by experiment whether
of British merchants or the
British Consul correctly indi-
cates the method to be adopted in
with the Chinese—the great
in fact, on which turns the
of "opening up" China gene-
ral Consul says—"Without me
helpless. You cannot be per-
suaded to put yourself under Chinese
my presence is necessary for
protection and restraint." The
says—"I don't want any Con-
sul willing to chance the effects
of law on the proviso that if I
unjustly treated you will inter-
dict just as you would in Italy
or as you have in Abyssinia.
bodies all the arguments on
The British Government is
risk the chance of having to
with the Chinese Government
en's subjects are left to be dealt
natives. Oblivious of the fact
a dozen cases of really energetic

ction would have effectually established
a proper and reasonable treatment for
all foreigners, it has prohibited anything
like independent action on the part of
individuals by way of keeping the peace
with China. It is but putting off the
evil day however. The time must come
(though Great Britain will most probably
not be the power which brings it to pass)
when the foreigner will be scattered over
the length and the breadth of the land,
just as are the citizens of various na-
tionalities over the length and breadth of
Europe; and whenever that time arrives
the first few months, or years will inevi-
tably be marked by murders and frauds
and unjust acts on the part of the native
authorities. Far better that it should
have commenced when China was hum-
bled before our victorious arms than
when, as now she is, doubly insolent and
forgetful of the past.

Here then, in Shantung, is a capital
chance for making the experiment forth-
with. Let the representatives of the
great treaty powers agree that their
countrymen may proceed to any point
in the interior of that province beyond
consular jurisdiction and impress upon
the Chinese authorities the fact that they
will be held responsible for any outrages
while in all legally justifiable proceed-
ings against foreigners they will be sup-
ported. The result would most probably
be at first a series of utterly indescribable
outrages upon the persons and property
of foreigners, in which case, if loss of life
resulted, demand (and take good care to
exact) the life of the offending official.
If squeezing or oppressive taxation be
put in force, exact from the chief men
of the place double the amount—and so on.
Six months of this would teach the
Chinese how to behave themselves, while
we need not be troubled by any fears
as regards the victims, because hosts of
men would be glad to "chance" the re-
sult on any terms, if gold was to be had.

Of course this sort of proceeding is not
likely to be adopted by the mandarin repre-
sentatives of British power in China, but
France and America might easily adopt

it. We suppose that the Manchu (U.S.) is
about entering on a venture along
the West Coast, in search of pirates, who
appear to be recovering a little of their
former independence. A British gun boat
will, it is said, accompany the Manchu,
and a mandarin from Canton will be pre-
sent to give due weight to any action
that may be taken by the little squadron.
The U.S. Admiral's ship *Peacock* left
today for Amoy, and Shanghai, and thence to Japan.

JAPAN.
(From our Correspondent.)
Hokkoko, 18th May, 1868.

We understand that Registered boat 170,
the small piratical craft with the gunboat *Algiers* originally started to capture, was
captured by the gunboat *Starling* the other
day at Nampoo. Lieutenant Dent (of the
Starling) reported this circumstance, at
Stanley yesterday, and then remained at
cruise, which is of an anti-piratical nature.

It has more than once been remarked that
the uncivilized practice followed by Chinese
in refusing to render assistance in time of
danger ought to be resented and punished
but legally very little can, it is feared, be
done in the matter. Only yesterday a case
was reported, in which the lives of three or
four gentlemen were endangered, while a
passage-boat purposely got out of the way.
It appears that four military officers went
out on a trip yesterday in a small boat, and that they
were capsized just outside the
Harbor. Three only could swim, and the fourth
could merely cling to the boat. The
Stanley passage-boat, which was nearing
the scene, is said to have purposely tacked
in a different direction, in order to avoid
the possibility of being called upon for as-
sistance, and it was to the fact only of two
soldiers having launched a small boat and
proceeded to the distressed gentlemen, that
the lives of the latter were saved. We have not
heard whether or not the two soldiers have
been rewarded, but we feel a strong desire
that the skulking scoundrels on board the
passage-boat should get their due for conduct so
hateful even semi-civilized barbarians.

A CRUSTRY old bachelor, not liking the
way his landlady's daughter had of appro-
priating his hair-oil, filled his bottle with
liquid glue the day before a ball, to which
the girl was invited. She staid at home
in consequence.

THE CHINA MAIL.

IMPORT OF BONDSTEN INTO
QUEENSLAND.

(Examiner, April 11.)

After spending twenty millions in pur-
chasing the good will of our West-India
planters in the property of their black
fellow creatures, after spending several
millions more in maintaining an African
squadron for the suppression of the slave
trade, after the more recent example of the
baneful effects of slavery supplied by the
Southern States of America, we might
reasonably have expected to find that, at
least, one of the worst and easiest forms
of human evil would have disappeared
from the world. This, however, we are
sorry to say is by no means the case. We
are not about to refer now to the coolio
immigration from India to the Mauritius
and the West Indies, which, though carried
on under stringent regulations and supervision,
is nevertheless accompanied by much
oppression and injustice. We refer to
a wholly new development of racial
bondage in one of our Australasian colonies,
the victims being natives of the South Sea
Islands. The facts are set forth in a memo-
rial addressed to the Duke of Bucking-
ham, which we publish elsewhere. On the
30th May, 1863, a vessel called the *Don*
Juan was despatched from Sydney, under
the command of Captain Gruber, accom-
panied by Mr Ross Lowth as second mate.
The latter was furnished by the Hon. Robert
Towns, a member of the Legislative
Council of New South Wales, and a resi-
dent in Sydney, but the owner of a cotton
plantation in Brisbane, with a memorandum
of agreement, by which Mr Towns
undertook "to pay any able native hired
for his service at the rate of £1 per month,
in such trade as he may prefer at the end
of his agreement, and to return him to his
home at the end of 12 months; also to find
him house accommodation and rations."
Captain Gruber had, likewise, his instruc-
tions: and amongst them we find that he
was recommended to make the acquaintance
of the missionaries. They were to be informed
that Mr Towns wanted the natives to
cultivate cotton, and "if they could find
any reader or interpreter, Mr Towns would
gladly receive him and pay him for what he
might be worth, over and above his food
and lodgings, which he supposed would be
little, and he would learn civilisation."
The documents which supply these extracts
were laid before the Legislative Assembly,
and the bill introduced into the House
of Representatives, and passed into law
last month, but we have a right to expect
that they should be sent back to the primitive
freedom of their native habitat from the
"sordid slavery" of the colonial plant-
ing-ground when the time of their agree-
ment is up. It has been alleged that, instead
of being returned to their homes after their
twelve-month engagement, the bondsmen
have been detained three years and the
official return of the numbers imported and
exported confirms this statement.

What, it will naturally be asked, has the
Government been doing, to permit this free-
dom in human labour and liberty to grow
up beneath its feet? It has been doing
what Government is always doing till it is
aroused by the voice of public opinion or
the reprobation of outraged humanity: It
has been sleeping. That we are drawing
no imaginary picture will appear from a
letter written by Captain J. P. Luce, the
senior naval officer on the Australian
station, to Sir George Bowen, Governor of
Queensland.

In his letter, dated Sydney, April 25th,

1867, Captain Luce says: "I have lately

received reports of the loss of several vessels,

and the murder of several Europeans at

Hinchinbrook and other Islands of the New

Hebrides group. I enclose a letter written

by a trader in that group, wherein you will

see that he is informed the natives say they

are doing these atrocities in revenge for the

loss of many of their countrymen, who

were carried away three years ago to

Queensland and the Fiji Islands by Euro-
peans, who hired them as labourers, and

promised to return them to their homes in

twelve months.

The reprisals of the natives for injuries

inflicted on their countrymen unfortunately

only bring upon them the heavier infliction of

her Majesty's ships of war. Thus the alleged

barbarous treatment of British subjects by

the inhabitants of Taitua, one of the new

Hebrides group, was followed by the de-
struction of several villages and the loss of

some twenty natives by the squadron under

Sir W. Wiseman; whilst the native

barbarity may have been itself the product

of European deception and cruelty. "I

know from my own experience (says Cap-
tain Luce) that many of the vessels trading

to the New Hebrides are manned by rough

and very lawless men, who, finding them-
selves beyond the reach of any civilised

power, behave towards the natives with in-
justice."

Dean Swift wrote of the bubbles in the

Great South Sea scheme.

As fishes on each other prey,—

The great ones swallowing the small,

So fares it in the Southern Sea.

The greed of gain in the Southern Sea

was the occasion of wide-spread misery in

the days of Swift; but then the avaricious—

the ladies and gentlemen who thought that

every piece dropped in would come out as

big as ten—were the duped. The present

one is one of speculators trafficking in hu-

man ignorance and wantonness. We could

laugh over the losses of the former: we

cannot afford to permit the infamy of the

latter.

4

EQUALITY AND P

Hitherto, in our repub-
lic and manners, we
very well without what
of calling "the individual
first, second and third-class
railways. True, there is
certain horrible machine
arrived immigrants were
ried off to the West—
imposition to be practised
upon ignorant foreigners
been long enough in the
learn that here all men are
and endowed with the in-
make themselves disagree-
low-creatures. We might
distinctions of class or ca-
our wives might insist the
receive her cousin in the
the master permitted to have
even private boxes in our
the churches there were

sometimes very nasty, as

often are—on which the poor might sit to

have the gospel preached to them. But

when business or pleasure led us to

the railway cars, we bade farewell to these

aristocratic distinctions and domineered over

what they practised.

The millionaire and

the market-hawk rode on the same

car with the capitalist and the coster-monger

expectorated from the same window,

and the master and the maid journeyed

amidst side by side. Occasionally, un-
pleasant accidents were the result of this

racial amalgamation of the "equality of

man," sometimes an irritated Irishman

or a boorish German came between

the wind and our nobility, and our wife

was dyed by a rich solution of tobacco

blown upon her by a ward politician;

but we put up with these little trifles as un-

avoidable incidents, and pitied the bigoted

foreigner who failed to recognize in these

evidences of our own freedom from all the

prerogatives of our own

of our superior enlightenment and

wisdom.

New conditions, however, have now

brought with them new ideas on this as

well as on other subjects. The "foreign

element" has become not only numerically

stronger, but more disagreeably obtrusive

than of yore. It does not become Ameri-

cans to quickly, it seems, to make that

we should imagine there would be no

great difficulty in getting the Spanish Go-

vernment to act in the present instance.

If the subject of a foreign State located in this

country thought proper to disregard his</p

NOTATIONS.

HONKOKO, 8th June, 1868.
—Patna, New, ... \$658 ²
Old, ... —
Bengal, New, ... 641 ⁴
Mysore, ... 665
N.—BOMBAY, ... 17 ¹ a 22 ⁴
CALCUTTA, ... 17 a 20 ²
Exchange.
months' sight, ... 4/6
6 ... 4/6 a 4/6
Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 22 ¹
May, 3 days' sight, Rs. 22 ¹
Bengal, 3 days' sight Bank, Rs. 72 ²
Over, 17 dws. B., 11 ¹ per cent pro.
... ... 9 ¹ per cent pro.
... ... 24/6 per cent
Over, 38 touch, ... 23/40
Sovereigns, ... 4/75
Bank Sovereigns, ... 4/70
... ... 10
Bank dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.
New, 6 per cent pm.
Bank Shares, ... 22 per cent pm.
New, 41 per cent pm.
Dock Shares, ... 25 nominal

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 8th June, 1868.
9 a.m. 3 p.m.
Over, ... 29.964 29.002
Thermometer, 83 84
lb. ... 86.0 90.0
lb. ... 79.0 81.0
in S. Rge., ... 91.0
in R. Rge., ... 76.0 —
in R. Rge., ... 138
in Rain on Grass, ... 74.0 —
in Rain on Groun., ... 0.00 —
... above, ... 0.00 —
N.E. S.E.
... ... 1 1
... ... 2 2
... ... 3 2
Fine, Fine, Fine,

THE CHINA MAIL.

KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS. Discovery of gold in the neighbourhood of Chefoo may have important upon the future of our relations with China. According to the *North Daily News*, parties of Cantonese arrived at a few Europeans are established at the diggings, and, in the case, it is difficult to say the stone once set rolling will stop. temporary naively asks, "Does any forbid foreigners working in China?"—to which the prompt reply is "No." But unfortunately the silence of the Treaty as working mines does not throw light upon the question. The does not forbid a foreigner from a telegraph, but the absence of prohibitory clause on this subject seems to be of much material aid who desire to benefit China and themselves by the aids of modern

As regards the mines the question arises turn upon the Articles of Treaty which provide for the of British subjects—such as in the Article XVI which deputes "British subjects who may any crime in China shall be tried by the British Consul or public functionary authorized according to the law of Great Britain," not seem probable that we shall time witness the appointment of Majesty's Consul at the North gold fields," and until this event the, the outrageous and deceptive placed by the Foreign Office. clause which empowers British whether at the port or other to build or buy land will most prohibit any legal and recognized the diggings on the part of His

on view of the known effects of "old fever" upon the citizens of all nations, the utter incapacity of these to carry out without foreign regulations they may choose to and the fact that the only effect of putting obstacles in the way of deterring thither would be to deterring and unduly increase the on of law-defying foreigners who resort there, it becomes a serious consideration whether it would better to tacitly permit British subjects to visit the gold fields as they see fit opportunity is here afforded for rating by experiment whethers of British merchants or the British Consul correctly indicate proper method to be adopted in with the Chinese—the great in, in fact, on which turns the of "opening up" China generally. The Consul says—"Without me helpless. You cannot be permitted to put yourself under Chinese in my presence is necessary for your protection and restraint." The says—"I don't want any Consul willing to chance the effects of law on the proviso that if I unjustly treated you will interdict just as you would in Italy or as you have in Abyssinia. bodies all the arguments on the. The British Government is to risk the chance of having to with the Chinese Government their subjects are left to be dealt with. Oblivious of the fact a dozen cases of really energetic

ction would have effectively established a proper and reasonable treatment for all foreigners, it has prohibited anything like independent action on the part of individuals by way of keeping the peace with China. It is but putting off the evil day however. The time must come though Great Britain will most probably not be the power which brings it to pass when the foreigner will be scattered over the length and the breadth of the land, just as are the citizens of various nationalities over the length and breadth of Europe; and whenever that time arrives the first few months, or years will inevitably be marked by murders and frauds and unjust acts on the part of the native authorities. Far better that it should have commenced when China was humbled before our victorious arms than when, as now she is, doubly insolent and forgetful of the past.

Here then, in Shantung, is a capital chance for making the experiment forthwith. Let the representatives of the great treaty powers agree that their countrymen may proceed to any point in the interior of that province beyond consular jurisdiction and impress upon the Chinese authorities the fact that they will be held responsible for any outrages, while in all legally justifiable proceedings against foreigners they will be supported. The result would most probably be at first a series of utterly indefensible outrages upon the persons and property of foreigners, in which case, if loss of life resulted, demand (and take good care to exact) the life of the offending official. If squeezing or oppressive taxation be put in force, exact from the chief men of the place double the amount—and so on. Six months of this would teach the Chinese how to behave themselves while we need not be troubled by any fears as regards the victims, because hosts of men would be glad to "chance" the result on any terms, if gold was to be had.

Of course this sort of proceeding is not likely to be adopted by the mandarin representatives of British power in China, but France and America might easily adopt the suggestion. A couple of men-of-war at Chetow, each possessing a brigade ready to be landed at a moment's notice, would afford ample means for enforcing instant justice in any cases of well-grounded complaint. We fervently hope that this will be the course adopted, in which case, despite his unwillingness to act, the British Minister will be compelled either to do likewise or to leave the furtherance of British interests in more effective, if alien, hands.

LOCAL.

The Band of the 73rd Regt. will perform in the Public Garden on Tuesday, the 8th June, at 5 p.m. The following is the programme:—

Overture, "Le Diable et Bayadere," "Auber.

QUADRILLE, "Scotch," "Forest."

SELECTION, "Lily of Killarney," "Benedict."

VALSE, "Rhein Valley," "Gounod."

GALOP, "Jager's List," "Reed."

M. TROY, Band Sergeant, Conductor.

WHAT IS PUBLIC GAMBLING?—Five Chinamen were charged with gambling in a house in Tung Man Lane on the evening of yesterday. Inspector Albert stated that he went with a party of Police to the house in question, and that all the inmates, with the exception of the five prisoners, escaped by the roofs of the houses. P. G. 64 said that he had "seen everything" that he saw the prisoners gambling, and that there was a rush for the roof when the Police appeared. They (i.e., the Police) were satisfied that the house was a gambling-house. One of the prisoners pleaded that he did not belong to the house. Mr. D. R. Caldwell stated that he had known the first volume will be completed with the next issue, which will be a double number, containing Front-piece, Title Page, Index, the conclusion of "A Friend of her Brother," and sundry papers and illustrations. It will be published on Saturday week, the 20th June.

We are particularly glad to learn from the same notice that important alterations and improvements will be introduced into the next volume. The Magazine will be increased in size, reduced in price, and issued at longer intervals. Full particulars will be announced hereafter, but meantime we wish the conductor success in his endeavours to meet the expressed wishes of his subscribers.

We understand that the *Matome* (U. S.) 8 guns, is about entering on a cruise along the West Coast, in search of pirates, who appear to be recovering a little of their former impudence. A British gun boat will, it is said, accompany the *Matome*, and a mandarin from Canton will be present to give due official weight to any action that may be taken by the little squadron. The U. S. Admiral's ship *Piebald*, left to-day for Amoy, and Shanghai, and thence to Japan.

We understand that Registered Boat 175, the small piratical craft which the gunboat originally started to capture, was captured by the gunboat *Starling* the other day at Namo. Lieutenant Dent (of the *Starling*) reported this circumstance at Stanley yesterday, and then resumed his cruise, which is of an anti-piratical nature.

It has more than once been remarked that the uncivilized race followed by Chinese in refusing to render assistance in time of danger ought to be resented and punished; but legally very little can, it is feared, be done in the matter. Only yesterday a case was reported, in which the lives of three or four gentlemen were endangered, while a passage-boat purposely got out of the way. It appears that four military officers had to be taken place to Yokohama, where the tea had to be fired and repacked for the American market. Large parcels of silk are offered at high prices. In imports the trade is dull. Japanese cannot be persuaded to give reasonable prices. Messrs. Glover & Co.'s steamer the *Staunch*, runs daily to and from Ossac; foreigners now visit with perfect safety to that City. It is looked upon as a pleasant trip.

A crusty old bachelor, not liking the way his lady's daughter had of appropriating his hair-oil, filled his bottle with liquid glue the day before a ball, to which the girl was invited. She staid at home in consequence.

MR. BARNARD has obtained the committal of Mr. Tarrant of the *Friend of China*, and of Mr. Jones of the *Shanghai Evening Express*, upon separate charges of libel. In both cases defendants were liberated on small bail, indicative of the Magistrate's opinion of the libels. The learned gentleman has been very ill-advised to take these steps. They will simply bring further ridicule upon him. Surely he had enough of that to satisfy the most inordinate appetite for notoriety.

THE SIGNALS AT THE PEAK.

In the *Gazette* is published the following series of rules relating to the mode in which steamers are in future to be signalled at the Peak.

The following Signals, in substitution of the former ones, will be made at Victoria Peak to denote the approach of Steamers.

On a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer, being sighted, the compass bearing over the proper symbol will be hoisted at the Yard Arm; and the distance off in miles will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

The distance Signal will be kept up ten minutes, and the compass Signal until the steamer is made out.

When the Steamer is made out, if it is either an English, French, or American Mail Steamer, a gun will be fired, and the distance off at that moment will be hoisted under a ball at the Mast Head.

The compass Signal will then be hoisted down, and the proper National or House Flag will be substituted for it. The Mast Head Signal will be kept up ten minutes, and the Yard Arm Signal until the Steamer anchor.

For any than a Mail Steamer, the same Signals, with the exception of the gun or ball, will be used.

River Steamers will not be signalled.

Other Steamers from Macao and Canton will be made known by showing the National Flag and symbol at West Yard Arm only.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

(Before Mr. May).—Chao Afat, servant to Mr. Knox, second officer of steamer *Gloucester*, was charged with having stolen \$165 from the complainant's cabin. As complainant had missed various sums of money, and found him in the cabin once and again, search was made in prisoner's room; when a sum of \$165 in notes was found under the bed. The documents which supply these extracts were laid before the Legislative Assembly, and ordered to be printed in August, 1863. This appears to have been the beginning of the importations of workmen in bond. From a Parliamentary return laid before the Legislative Assembly by the Colonial Treasurer on the 15th October 1867, we find that the traffic developed itself rapidly. The *Don Juan* brought 67 bondsmen to Brisbane in 1863. In 1864 there were 134 imported; in 1865, 118; in 1866, 63; and in 1867, 225. The total number brought into Brisbane was 607. Besides these there were brought to the northern ports of Rockhampton, Bowen, and Mackay, 337, making a total importation of 934. From the same paper it is found that only 201 returned—all from Brisbane. But since the return was made over other vessels arrived with South Sea Islanders—the King *Dear* alone bringing 283. The trade, it will be seen, is a growing one, and as such it is no doubt profitable to the *Brasiliense* speculators.

But let us turn our eyes to the other side of the picture. We omit all the considerations that present themselves, from the ignorance of the poor natives and the impossibility of any efficient control over the planters in such a country as Brisbane. We concede that the importation is conducted in the best manner, and that the labourers are treated kindly on their arrival in the colony. Confining ourselves, therefore, to the terms of the agreement—what are they? The labourers are to get house accommodation and rations. They are not to be liable for any wages, but at the end of their service they are to be taught a trade. What trade? By whom taught? Are they to be taught a trade? We omit all the considerations that present themselves, from the ignorance of the poor natives and the impossibility of any efficient control over the planters in such a country as Brisbane. 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Postage Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "BEHAR."

The Contract Packet "Behar" will be dispensed with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 5 P.M. on the 11th Inst. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 11th inst., until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 12th inst., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, & Patterns 5 A.M. on the 12th June.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marsella, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 to 11.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the windows set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 12th June will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writer as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 6 A.M. on the 11th Inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPoa, LIMITED.

The Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairing of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works.

Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO., or Wanchi Shipyard) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and with full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.

For particulars, apply to

A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works,
At the Office of the Company.

N. B.—Consignees or Mast-rs. of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, April 28, 1868.

FOR A BOOK PACKER, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.

Under 4 ounces, 6 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 12.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 18.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 24.

For every additional 4 ozs., 6.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

Special attention directed to the following Rules and Regulations which will be strictly enforced:

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacs, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; a salvo roller in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure, whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AN REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern and the quantity of any material want, especially as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained or forwarded charged as an unpaid letter.

The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they are transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the packet to be detained, or forwarded as an unpaid letter.

The Packets or the contents thereof must not contain any inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

In all other respects the general regulations of the Post will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a Packet of Patterns may, when it is necessary, be kept back for the following Mail; by which, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded.

The decision of the Postmaster General as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern, or sample contained therein, to be forwarded

ed under these regulations, will be final and conclusive.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns and have been detained as, in fact, for the Post, viz.: Metal boxed perfume and chin, fruits, vegetables, &c., mastic of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, muky, &c., scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, cury combs, copper and steel engraving, plates and confectionery of all kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.

And, WANTS for Rent IS.

EXECUTED.

If required THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
63, Wyndham Street.

Saturday, the 7th

ONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAM-BOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN HOUR OF DEPARTURE.

The Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairing of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works.

Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO., or Wanchi Shipyard) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and with full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.

For particulars, apply to

A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works,
At the Office of the Company.

N. B.—Consignees or Mast-rs. of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, April 28, 1868.

FOR A BOOK PACKER, OR A PACKET

OF PATTERNS.

Under 4 ounces, 6 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 12.

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ONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAM-BOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.638 PP. DEMY BVO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1868.
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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.
Four Treaties with China.1.—Treaty with Great Britain,
Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues,
Chinese Text of the same.4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
Foreign Commerce with China.1.—Port of Canton.
2.—Port of Chauhan or Swatow.
3.—Port of Kiung-hai in Hainan.
4.—Port of Amoy.

5.—Port of Foochow.

6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.
7.—Port of Ningpo.8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tung-chau or Chefoo.

11.—Port of Tientsin.
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtsz'.

13.—Colony of Hongkong.

14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
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Sailing Directions for Panay I.

6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.

7.—Burman Money, Weights, &c.

8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

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CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.

2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot."

With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for those of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to CHARLES A. SAINT, (late A. Shorbrooke & Co.) China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

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Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

On Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

* At Whampoa.

* At Whampoa.